

### IN THE DRAWINGS

Applicant acknowledges the Examiner's statement in the last Office Action that the drawings are acceptable for examination purposes. Since no specific objections were made to the drawings, and since the drawings as filed are acceptable for purposes of examination, applicant requests deferral of the requirement for the filing of new drawings, until such time as the application is allowed.

### REMARKS

Upon entry of the present amendment, Claims 1-17 remain in the application, of which, claims 1 and 10 are independent. Applicant has amended dependent claims 7 and 10, and also introduces new claims 18-20 by the present amendment. New claims 18 and 20 are independent.

The above-identified Office Action has been reviewed, the references carefully considered, and the Examiner's comments carefully weighed. In view thereof, the present Amendment is submitted. It is contended that by the present amendment, all bases of rejection set forth in the Office Action have been traversed and overcome. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested, for reasons which will be outlined hereinbelow.

### DISCUSSION

Claims 7 and 10 are similarly worded claims, which depend from different base claims. Applicant has voluntarily amended claims 7 and 10 to remove the word "from" from these claims, in to improve the clarity of the claims. It is submitted that, while the meaning and scope of claims 7 and 10 is unchanged by this amendment, each of claims 7 and 10 reads more clearly in its amended form.

### Section 103 issues

In the above-identified Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-7 and 9-15 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Husted '346 in view of Anderson '777, Guerra '794, Hollinger '838, and Vickers '247.

Also in the above-identified Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 8 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Husted '346 in view of Anderson '777, Guerra '794, Hollinger '838, and Vickers '247 as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Tsai '018.

Further in the above-identified Office Action, the Examiner also rejected claims 16-17 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Husted '346 in view of Anderson '777, Guerra '794, Hollinger '838, and Vickers '247 as applied to claim 10, and further in view of Beavers '482.

### The Standard for Obviousness under Federal Circuit Law

Applicant respectfully wishes to call the Examiner's attention to some relevant cases of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC). The CAFC was established in 1982 to bring national standards, and a certain level of conformity and continuity to Federal patent case law. Decisions of the Federal Circuit are relevant and helpful in giving guidance to patent practitioners, as well as to the personnel of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

The CAFC has stated that:

In order to determine obviousness as a legal matter, four factual inquiries must be made concerning: 1) the scope and content of the prior art; 2) the level of ordinary skill in the art; 3) the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art; and 4) secondary considerations of nonobviousness, which in case law is often said to include commercial success, long-felt but unresolved need, failure of others, copying, and unexpected results. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966); *Miles Labs., Inc. v. Shandon, Inc.*, 997 F.2d 870, 877, 27 USPQ2d 1123, 1128 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has said that a reference must be viewed in its entirety, *Gore v. Garlock*, 220 U.S.P.Q. 303 (CAFC 1983), and that it is impermissible to use the claims as a frame, and the references as a mosaic, to pick and choose selected pieces, out of context, to reconstruct the invention, *Northern Telecom v. Datapoint*, 908 F.2d 931 (CAFC 1990).

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has also said that that in order to combine references, the Examiner must show some motivation, suggestion, or teaching of the desirability of making the combination, *In re Dembiczak*, 50 USPQ 2d 1614, 1617 (CAFC 1999); and that the use of hindsight, in evaluating patentability, is improper, *In re Werner Kotzab*, 55 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1313 (CAFC 2000); *Gore v. Garlock*, *supra*.

Specifically, in *Kotzab*, *supra*, the CAFC stated:

A critical step in analyzing the patentability of claims pursuant to section 103(a) is casting the mind back to the time of invention, to consider the thinking of one of ordinary skill in the art, guided only by the prior art references and the then-accepted wisdom in the field. See *Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d at 999, 50 USPQ2d at 1617. Close adherence to this methodology is especially important in cases where the very ease with which the invention can be understood may prompt one "to fall victim to the insidious effect of a hindsight syndrome, wherein that which only the invention taught is used against its teacher." *Id.*

Most, if not all inventions arise from a combination of old elements. See *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Thus, every element of a claimed invention may often be found in the prior art. See *id.* However, identification in the prior art of each individual part claimed is insufficient to defeat patentability of the whole claimed invention. See *id.* Rather, to establish obviousness based on a combination of the elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the applicant (citations omitted).

Applicant submits that the above-quoted language of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has relevance to prosecution of the present application, and that the Examiner's preliminary position in the Office Action of September 5<sup>th</sup> should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

On the third paragraph of page 3, in the above-identified Office Action, the Examiner asserts that, in her view,

“It would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the enclosure of Husted with a liner, as taught by Anderson, having a camouflaging (i.e. scent-dampening), as taught by Guerra, Hollinger, and Vickers in order to have helped to avoid detection by prey sought after by the user”.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's analysis. If a person having ordinary skill in the art combined the teaching of Husted with the liner taught by Anderson, that would provide the enclosure of Husted with a flame-resistant lining. A person having ordinary skill in the art would not look to clothing to find ways to modify a tent. Applicant respectfully suggests that clothing and tents are not analogous art, and are not properly combinable under the relevant standards.

Applicant respectfully suggests that the Examiner is not considering each reference in its entirety, as is required under the relevant case law. Instead, the Examiner appears to be evaluating applicant's invention using improper hindsight, picking and choosing selected portions of the references, while disregarding other portions, and combining those selected portions to reconstruct a mosaic of applicant's invention. Applicant respectfully suggests that

such an approach is not consistent with the standards set out in the above-quoted cases of the CAFC.

Applicant further suggests that the Examiner has shown no motivation, teaching or suggestion to combine the cited references.

Therefore, applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103.

#### The Husted Reference

Husted, U.S. patent 4,067,346 discloses a collapsible, rectangular box-shaped hunting blind. This reference is classified in class 135, which includes portable shelters. The fabric covering of the hunting blind of Husted, as discussed in column 5, lines 3-14, does not include any liner. Instead, the fabric covering of Husted is intended to be reversible, as discussed in column 1, lines 53-56 and column 5, lines 24-31. If a liner were added to the hunting blind of Husted, that would destroy the ability to use the fabric covering reversibly.

#### The Anderson Reference

Anderson, U.S. patent 6,253,777 discloses a tent having a flame-resistant liner therein. The Anderson reference is classified in class 35, subclass 115, relating to portable shelters. Substituting applicant's scent-dampening liner for the liner of Anderson would remove the ability of the tent to retard flame. Flame-resistance is an important object of Anderson's invention (column 1, lines 55-64.) By using a flame-resistant liner rather than a

scent-dampening liner, Anderson teaches away from applicant's claimed invention, and provides evidence of non-obviousness of applicant's invention.

#### The Guerra Reference

Guerra, U.S. patent 4,067,346 discloses a portable collapsible shelter similar to the collapsible shelter of Husted, and having a decorative camouflage pattern on the exterior surface thereof. Guerra is classified in class 135, subclass 95, relating to convertible shelters. The shelter of Guerra may be stuffed into a bag which is an integral part of the structure, and converted into a backpack configuration, so as to be wearable and transportable by a user thereof. The fabric covering of the shelter of Guerra does not include a liner.

If a liner according to applicant's claimed invention were added to the shelter of Guerra, then the fabric cover would probably no longer fit into the bag provided for the unlined cover, and the convertible feature of the shelter would be defeated.

#### The Hollinger Reference

Hollinger, U.S. patent 5,675,838 discloses an article of clothing having two different camouflage patterns thereon. The Hollinger reference is classified in class 2, apparel.

Applicant respectfully submits that Hollinger is not analogous art, and has no relevance to applicant's claimed invention.

#### The Vickers Reference

Vickers, U.S. patent 5,678,247 discloses a three-layered article of clothing, in which the center layer is an odor-absorbing sheet containing non-woven synthetic fibers impregnated with activated carbon powdered particles. The Vickers reference is classified in class 2, apparel.

Applicant respectfully submits that Vickers is not analogous art to applicant's claimed invention, and is not properly combinable with the portable shelter references of Husted, Anderson, and Guerra. Further, even if the disclosure of Vickers were combined with Husted, Anderson, and Guerra, the combination would not provide applicant's claimed invention.

#### The Tsai Reference

Tsai, U.S. patent 5,439,018 discloses a pyramid-shaped tent having four sides. The Tsai reference is classified in class 135, subclass 143, relating to portable shelters which include a foldable framework. No mention is made in the Tsai reference of any type of liner for the tent.

#### The Beavers Reference

Beavers, U.S. patent 3,810,402 discloses a collapsible structure which may be used as a hunting blind. Beavers is classified in class 135, subclass 4 relating to portable shelters.

The structure of Beavers includes foldably collapsible X-shaped subframe assemblies, but does not include a U-shaped support structure as claimed by applicant in claim 16.

Although the Examiner suggests that reference numeral 26 of Beavers refers to a U-shaped frame, this is incorrect. In fact, Beavers, column 3, lines 56-60 makes it clear that reference numeral 24 refers to a stretchable cord, and reference numeral 26 refers to a rectangular or trapezoidal loop around the stretchable cord 21. Further, the collapsible tent of Beavers does not include a liner.

#### Secondary Considerations

The CAFC has said that where present, secondary considerations relating to nonobviousness must be considered. In the case of *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 1535, 218 USPQ 871, 876 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the CAFC said:

[E]vidence of secondary considerations may often be the most probative and cogent evidence in the record. It may often establish that an invention appearing to have been obvious in light of the prior art was not. It is to be considered as part of all the evidence, not just when the decisionmaker remains in doubt after reviewing the art.

*Stratoflex*, 713 F.2d at 1538, 218 USPQ at 879.

Applicant encloses copies of industry awards and nominations therefor, which have been given to the assignee of the present invention, for its pop-up blind product incorporating a carbon liner according to the present invention.

Inside Archery magazine granted Game Tracker, Inc. a "Best Buy" award for its pop-up blind which includes a scent-dampening liner.

Also, in a separate recognition, the Firearms Marketing Group of San Diego nominated Game Tracker's pop-up blind for Specialty Product of the Year. The Game



Tracker product was one of only three nominees in the category, and it is an honor just to be nominated for this award.

Moreover, to the best of applicant's knowledge and belief, no other competitor has come out with a hunting blind having a scent-dampening liner therein, and the product has been well-received in the marketplace.

All of the above factors qualify as secondary considerations, which provide evidence of the nonobviousness of applicant's claimed invention. Such evidence must be considered in a determination of patentability.

For all of the foregoing reasons, applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103.

#### New Claims 18-20

New independent claim 18 is directed to a portable enclosure for temporarily concealing a hunter or naturalist, the enclosure comprising a plurality of interconnected wall sections, a closable door for allowing a user entry into, and egress from the enclosure, and a scent-dampening liner disposed on an interior surface of at least one of the wall sections, wherein the liner comprises a multiplicity of carbon particles, and a flexible binder for keeping the carbon particles together. This claim is narrower than original claim 1, and outlines patentable subject matter.

New Claim 19 depends from claim 18 and adds the further requirement that each of the interconnected wall sections comprises a flexible fabric material.

New independent claim 20 is similar to new claim 18, with the additional requirement that that the liner is provided as part of a composite scent-dampening sheet disposed on an interior surface of at least one of the wall sections. This limitation is fully supported by the original specification on page 6, line 13.

No new matter has been added by the present amendment.

Applicant respectfully suggests that each of these new claims patentably distinguishes over the prior art, and requests allowance of each of claims 1-20 in the next Office Action.

#### Conclusion

Applicant respectfully suggests that none of the references of record, considered either singly or in any combination, teach applicant's invention, as presently claimed, and that further, skill generally available in the art would not lead a person of ordinary skill to create applicant's claimed invention, using the references of record.

Applicant respectfully suggests that as presently amended, all of the pending claims are allowable.

For all of the above mentioned reasons, applicant traverses the rejection of claims 1-17 and requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of record, and allowance of all the pending claims.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge \$42.00, for one new independent claim in excess of three, to Deposit Account 50-0744 in the name of Carrier, Blackman & Associates, P.C. The Commissioner is further authorized to charge any deficiency, and to credit any over-payment to Deposit Account 50-0744 in the name of Carrier, Blackman & Associates, P.C. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attorney for Applicant  
Registration Number 32,397  
(248) 344-4422

Carrier, Blackman & Associates  
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December 5, 2001

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service as First Class Mail, with appropriate postage thereon, in an envelope addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington DC 20231 on December 5, 2001.

  
Kathryn MacKenzie

11/21/2002 2:00 PM  
JAN 03 2002  
MARKED-UP VERSION TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

1  
1 7. (Amended) The enclosure of claim 1, wherein in the carbon particle size ranges [from]  
2 between 0.01 mm and 5 mm in diameter.

1  
1  
1 15. (Amended) The enclosure of claim 10, wherein in the carbon particle size  
2 ranges [from] between 0.01 mm and 5 mm in diameter.

1

### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A portable hunting blind or enclosure, to provide cover to a hunter or naturalist in the field, is provided with a scent-dampening liner. An enclosure according to the present invention includes at least one wall, and a lining material disposed on a surface thereof. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the lining material includes a binder and a multiplicity of carbon particles interspersed in the binder. The liner may be directly affixed to an inner wall surface. Alternatively, the lining material may be affixed to a separate fabric surface, which is attached to the inner wall. One embodiment of the invention, the enclosure includes screen panel sections pivotally connected in a sequence. In another embodiment of the invention, a tent-like structure is formed of flexible fabric and includes a roof section and a support structure. ~~In yet another embodiment of the invention, the enclosure has solid walls with a liner attached to an interior surface of one or more of the walls.~~

Many designs for hunting blinds are known. Class 135, subclass 900 is provided in the U.S. Patent Classification System for the listing of hunting blinds and ice-fishing shelters.

5 Fargason, U.S. patent 5,983,913 discloses a hunting blind with a small vent hole near ground level, and a flexible tube extending from the top of the shelter to a point approximately 30 feet from the ground. According to the teaching of the patent specification of this reference, when the wind contacts this shelter, the wind speed will be higher at the top of the shelter than it will be at ground level, where the vent is located. Also according to the theory of the Fargason reference, this wind speed differential will have a tendency to move air in through the vent hole, upwardly through the shelter, and out of the top of the flexible tube, thereby removing any scent  
10 of human shelter occupants to an area 30 feet above ground level, where it will not be detected by nearby game outside of the shelter.

Adams, U.S. patent 6,009,673 discloses a portable insulated modular shelter, which is usable as a hunting blind, ice fishing shelter, or wildlife observatory. Several other known designs for hunting blinds, ice fishing shelters and similar enclosures are referred to and  
15 discussed in the background section of the Adams [>] '673 reference.

Some specialized clothing and quilted material, which has scent-absorbing features, is known, such as that disclosed in U.S. patent numbers 5,539,930, 5,585,107, 5,678,247, 5,891,391 and 5,706,535.

Although the known devices are useful for their intended purposes, a need still exists in  
20 the art for an improved method of dampening the natural scent of humans in a hunting blind. A need also exists for an outdoor blind or concealing cover having scent-dampening properties.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Figure 1, a portable enclosure, in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention for use in helping to conceal a hunter or naturalist[s], is shown generally at 10.

5        The enclosure 10 is provided as a portable structure, which is easily assembled in the field to provide concealing cover to a user thereof. The enclosure 10 in this first example includes three panels 12, 14 and 16 pivotally joined together in a sequence. Each of the panels 12, 14, 16 includes a wall 20, reinforced by a support frame 18. The support frame 18 may be made of flexible fiberglass or plastic material. Each panel 12,14,16 further has a window  
10    aperture 15 formed therein.

As seen in Figures 2A[-] and 3, in this first embodiment, the panel wall 20 includes a fabric 22 for placement facing outwardly at the exterior of the enclosure 10. The fabric 22 is preferably printed or otherwise decorated on the outer surface thereof with an outdoor theme or other camouflage pattern, to help it blend in with the natural surroundings in an outdoor  
15    environment. The fabric selected may be nylon or may be other durable and weather-tolerant material.

The panel wall 20 also includes a carbonaceous liner 24, which has been painted, sprayed or otherwise directly bonded on to the inner surface of the fabric 22. The liner 24 includes a flexible binder material 26 (Figure 3) and a multiplicity of carbon particles 28 dispersed within  
20    the binder. The binder is preferred to be a flexible material for applications to a fabric 22 and may include an elastomer, which may be a polyacrylate, a polyurethane, a polyolefin, or other suitable binder known in the art. In a preferred embodiment, the carbon particles 28 are finely divided or pulverulent activated carbon. The carbon particles 28 are irregularly shaped, and are

enclosure 610 are also provided in the structure of the wall panels.

A roof panel 617 is attached in covering relation to the base formed from the panels 612, 614, 615, and 616. Optionally, the roof panel 617 may have one or more zippered vent[s] openings 619 formed therein.

5 In this embodiment of a portable outdoor enclosure 610, foldably collapsible X-shaped subframe assemblies 630 support the roof panel 617 and three of the sidewall panels 614, 615 and 616 in the assembled configuration. These subframe assemblies are substantially identical to the subframe assemblies shown and described in U.S. patent 3,810,482. The disclosure and drawings of U.S. patent 3,810,482 are hereby incorporated by reference.

10 In order to provide access space to allow a user of the enclosure 610 to enter through the door panel 612 when the door 618 is open, a different support structure 632 than that used for the other panels is to support the door panel. The door panel support structure 632 includes three pole members 634, 636, and 638 which are pivotally connected to one another and which may be opened to form substantially a U-shape in the unfolded configuration thereof.

15 One or more of the wall panels 612, 614, 615, and 616 and/or the roof panel 617 in this embodiment is coated with a carbonaceous lining, substantially similar to that shown and described in connection with Figures 2-3. The lining includes a binder material and a multiplicity of carbon particles interspersed and suspended in the binder material. The carbonaceous lining may be bonded directly to a fabric wall or roof panel on the interior surface thereof as shown in  
20 Figure 2A, or alternatively, may be bonded to a separate piece of fabric material which is attached to an inner wall surface of the panel, as shown in Figure 2B. Where separate fabric material is used to carry the liner, it may be sewn on to the outer layer of fabric, or may be attached thereto using a hook-and-loop fastener such as that sold under the trademark VELCRO.



## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A portable hunting blind or enclosure, to provide cover to a hunter or naturalist in the field, is provided with a scent-dampening liner. An enclosure according to the present invention includes at least one wall, and a lining material disposed on a surface thereof. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the lining material includes a binder and a multiplicity of carbon particles interspersed in the binder. The liner may be directly affixed to an inner wall surface. Alternatively, the lining material may be affixed to a separate fabric surface, which is attached to the inner wall. One embodiment of the invention, the enclosure includes screen panel sections pivotally connected in a sequence. In another embodiment of the invention, a tent-like structure is formed of flexible fabric and includes a roof section and a support structure.



*As Voted by Archery Retailers Nationwide*

*Game Tracker  
Pop-Up Hunting Blind*

*Best Buy in Ground Blinds*

*Certified by*

**Inside Archery**

*The Archery Industry's Leading Trade Magazine*

# Inside Archery

THE ARCHERY INDUSTRY AUTHORITY  
A PUBLICATION OF ZEBRA PUBLISHING COMPANY

October 10, 2001

Lennie Rezmer  
Game Tracker  
3476 Eastman Drive  
Flushing, NY 48433

Dear Lennie,

Congratulations!

Game Tracker's Pop-Up Hunting Blind has been voted the **Best Buy** in Ground Blinds by the readers of *Inside Archery*, the archery industry's leading trade magazine.

In the summer of 2001, *Inside Archery* comprehensively surveyed its entire retail readership. Archery retailers were asked to answer the question, "What 2001 archery products proved to be the Best Buys in your archery shop?" Retailers responded to that question in twenty-five separate archery product categories that ranged all the way from bows and arrows to ground blinds and elk calls.

The sheer volume of the responses was surprising. Mail-in cards pulled from between the pages of *Inside Archery* arrived in basket loads. Faxed responses kept *Inside Archery's* fax machines humming.

This **Best Buy** Award represents an outstanding accomplishment. Archery retailers nationwide are applauding your company and your products.

A formal public announcement of all **Best Buy** Award winners will be made in a feature article in the December 2001 issue of the *Inside Archery*. In that special, full-color article, readers will see and read about all of the products they voted to be the **Best Buys** in archery.

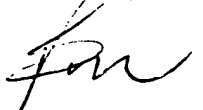
That unique exposure in the archery industry's number one trade magazine, *Inside Archery*, will benefit you. Archery retailers and wholesalers spend a great deal of time and effort trying to determine which products will be the best buys for their businesses. The *Inside Archery* **Best Buy** program helps retailers and wholesalers make those decisions.

Page 2 – Best Buy Awards

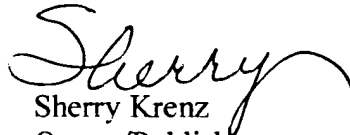
Enclosed, for your use, is a CD containing various sizes of both color and black and white images of the **Best Buy** Award logo. You are invited and encouraged to use these **Best Buy** Award images in your catalog, print ads, websites, fliers, dealer correspondence, show booths, or any other promotional or advertising materials that you wish. Doing so promotes the high standing your products enjoy in the eyes of archery buyers all across the country. If you require additional electronic images of the **Best Buy** award logo, just let us know.

Once again, congratulations! The *Inside Archery* **Best Buy** Award is a crowning achievement in the area of archery equipment design and manufacturing.

Sincerely,



Bill Krenz  
Owner/Editor



Sherry Krenz  
Owner/Publisher

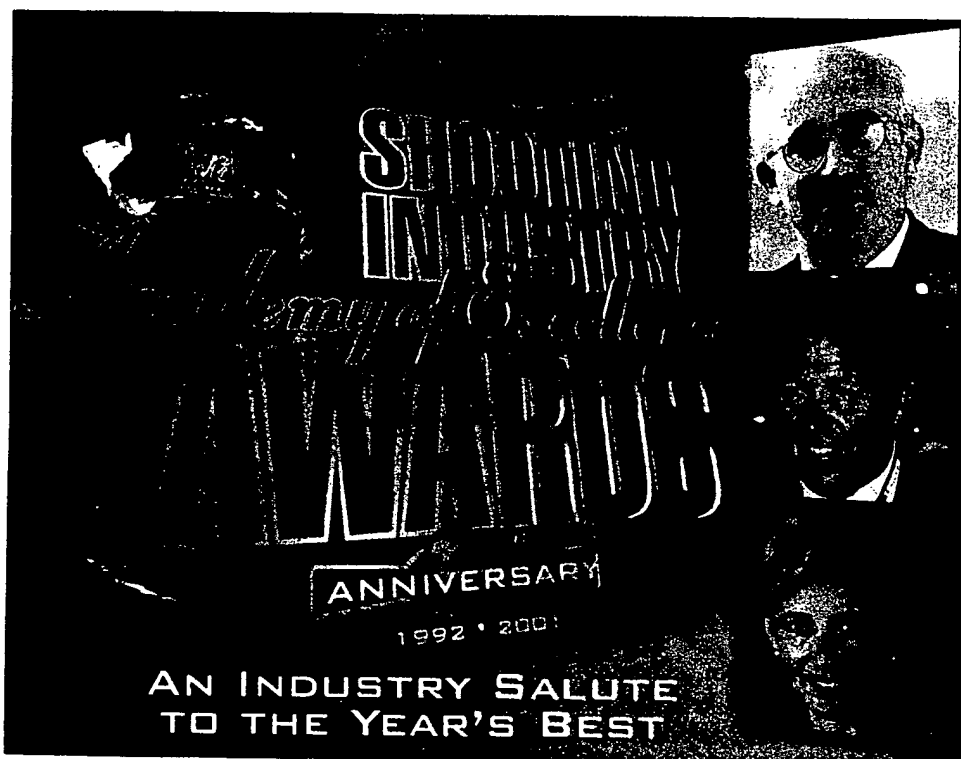
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# INSIDE NEWS

ARM'S MARKETING GROUP  
PUBLICATIONS

## MONTHLY EVENT GUIDE & INDUSTRY UPDATE

VOLUME 11 • NUMBER 4 April 2001



Highlighting the 2001 Academy of Excellence awards will be the presentation of the Shooting Industry Award, presented for individual service and contribution to the industry. This year's nominees are: Tommy Millner, Remington; Bob Morrison, Taurus; and Shari LeGate, Women's Shooting Sports Foundation.

When voting Academy of Excellence members received the preliminary ballot for the 2001 awards, the list contained 174 potential nominees. They were asked to narrow the field to the top three in each of 12 award categories.

They responded by selecting 37 eligible entrants including eight first time award nominees.

"It's becoming a monumental task just to compile the list of submissions for the pre-nomination round of voting," said Academy director Randy Moldé. "But the resulting cooperation and enthusiasm from Academy members is what casts these awards in such high esteem

throughout the industry."

One word that aptly describes the Academy's decisions from year to year would be "surprise."

**"After 10 year's of coordinating these Awards you'd think I would have an inside track on who the Academy will select... I don't."**

"Invariably when I look at the preliminary list and say, 'now, there's a shoe-in,' I'm as surprised as anyone when they don't even make the top three."

(Continued on page 4)

## 2001 Shooting Industry Academy of Excellence Award Nominees

### Handgun OF THE YEAR N O M I N E E S

**Kimber**  
Ultra Ten II CDP  
.45 ACP



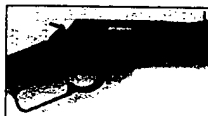
**Ruger**  
Super Redhawk  
.480 Ruger

**Taurus**  
PT-145 compact .45  
semiauto



### Rifle OF THE YEAR N O M I N E E S

**Marlin**  
Model 1895 Cowboy  
lever-action 45/70



**Ruger**  
Deerfield .44 Magnum  
Self-Loading Carbine

**U.S. Repeating Arms**  
Winchester Model 70 .300  
Win. Short Magnum



### Shotgun OF THE YEAR N O M I N E E S

**Benelli**  
M1 Field 20 ga.  
Advantage Timber  
semi-auto



**Beretta**  
S682 Gold E over/under

**U.S. Repeating Arms**  
Winchester Model 9410  
lever-action .410



### Ammunition OF THE YEAR N O M I N E E S

**Bismuth**  
No-Tox Reduced Hazard  
centerfire ammunition



**Hornady**  
.480 Ruger proprietary  
handgun ammo

**Winchester**  
300 Winchester Short  
Magnum (WSM)



(Continued back cover)

# INSIDE NEWS

MONTHLY EVENT GUIDE & INDUSTRY UPDATE  
inside this issue:

- 2001 Shooting Industry Academy of Excellence Award Nominations
- Industry Wire
- Whose Ad? Gallery
- FMG Rep Rap

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AMERICAN  
**HANDGUNNER**

**GUNS**

SHOOTING  
INDUSTRY

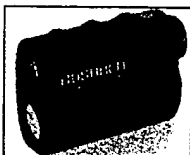
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(Continued on the cover and page 4)

*Knife-Tech* Product OF THE YEAR  
N O M I N E E S

**Bushnell**  
Yardage Pro Scout compact laser rangefinder



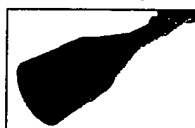
**Crimson Trace**  
Wrap-around laser grips

**Michaels of Oregon**  
Pro 4-ID electronic fingerprint "Smart" holster



*Optic* OF THE YEAR  
N O M I N E E S

**Leupold**  
LPS 3.5-14x50mm Side Focus riflescope



**Swarovski**  
6-18x50mm AV riflescope with parallax correcting ring

**Ziess**  
Conquest 4.5-14x44mm riflescope with Advanced Optics System



*Accessory* OF THE YEAR  
N O M I N E E S

**Michaels of Oregon**  
Sidekick Professional Kydex concealment holster



**Shooter's Choice**  
Ammonia-Free Xtreme Clean

**Walkers Game Ear**  
Power Muffs with adjustable frequency tuning



*Specialty Product* OF THE YEAR  
N O M I N E E S

**ASP, Inc.**  
Aspen white light LED crystal personal flashlight



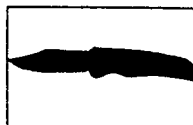
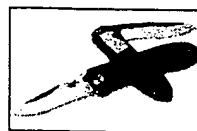
**Game Tracker**  
Pop-Up hunting blind

**SureFire**  
E2 compact personal



*Knife* OF THE YEAR  
N O M I N E E S

**Benchmade**  
Model 690 Elishewitz folder



**Cold Steel**  
Recon 1 tactical folder

**Leatherman**  
Micra keychain multi-purpose tool



# INSIDE NEWS

MONTHLY EVENT GUIDE & INDUSTRY UPDATE  
inside this issue:

- 2001 Shooting Industry Academy of Excellence Award Nominations
- Industry Wire
- Whose Ad? Gallery
- FMG Rep Rap

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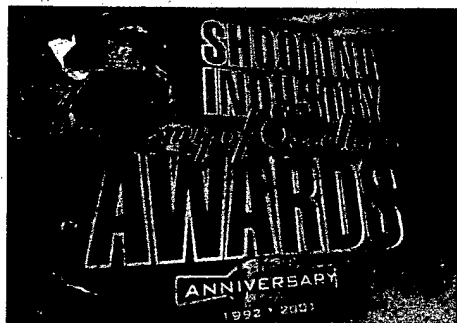
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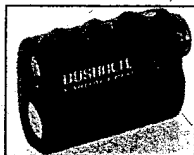
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(Continued on the cover and page 4)

## High-Tech Product OF THE YEAR NOMINEES

**Bushnell**  
Yardage Pro Scout compact laser rangefinder



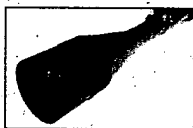
**Michaels of Oregon**  
Pro 4-ID electronic fingerprint "Smart" holster

**Crimson Trace**  
Wrap-around lasergrips



## Optic OF THE YEAR NOMINEES

**Leupold**  
LPS 3.5-14x50mm Side Focus riflescope



**Swarovski**  
6-18x50mm AV riflescope with parallax correcting ring

**Ziess**  
Conquest 4.5-14x44mm riflescope with Advanced Optics System



## Accessory OF THE YEAR NOMINEES

**Michaels of Oregon**  
Sidekick Professional Kydex concealment holster



**Walkers Game Ear**  
Power Muffs with adjustable frequency tuning



## Specialty Product OF THE YEAR NOMINEES

**ASP, Inc.**  
Aspen white light LED crystal personal flashlight



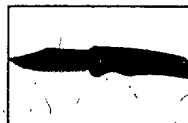
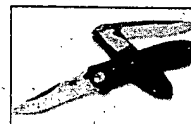
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